

Appendix K

Summary of Habitat Features

Habitat Type	Description	Flora	Fauna	Size and Other Thresholds
Upland Forest and/or thicket	Typical of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region – trees with shrubby understory	Trees – Red Oak, Sugar Maple, American Beech and White Pine White Birch, Black Cherry Ironwood and Trembling Aspen Shrubs – Chokecherry, Serviceberry, Buh Honeysuckle, Mapleleaved Viburnum and Alternate-leaved Dogwood.	<p>Forest-Breeding Birds: Eastern Screech-Owl, Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Wood Pewee, Great-crested Flycatcher, American Crow, Blue Jay, Black-capped Chickadee, American Robin, Red-eyed Vireo, Northern Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Chipping Sparrow, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, perhaps Red-tailed Hawk, Great-horned Owl, Carolina Wren. Not all of these will be found if the forested area is less than 3 to 5 ha.</p> <p>Thicker Breeding Birds: Mourning Dove, Northern Flicker, Willow Flycatcher, House Wren, Cedar Waxwing, Gray Catbird, Song Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, Brown-headed Cowbird, American Goldfinch; Eastern Kingbird.</p> <p>Migrant Birds: Over one year, perhaps 50 or more songbird species assuming about 8ha or more thicket/woods in size.</p> <p>Herps: E Gartner Snake or Brown Snake possible; American Toad may exist if there are small pools nearby.</p> <p>Mammals: Little Brown Bat, Big Brown Bat, Virginia Oposum, Peromyscus mice, Eastern Chipmunk, E Grey Squirrel, N Raccoon, Striped Skunk, N Short-tailed Shrew, Eastern Cottontail, Woodchuck (if open grassy areas nearby); Ermine or Long-tailed Weasel, Red Fox possible.</p>	<p>Forest Breeding Birds: Wood Thrush, White-breasted Nuthatch, red-breasted Nuthatch, Hairy Woodpecker, Ovenbird (possibly present if woodland size at least 10-15ha; Veery, Brown Creeper, and other breeding bird species are unlikely unless there is at least 30 to 50ha of woodland or lower levels of disturbance than current;</p> <p>Thicket Breeding Birds: Brown Thrasher is probably not present unless there is at least 25ha or more of thicker or similar upland habitat.</p>
Treed Swamp	Treed areas of wetland (more than 60% canopy closure) that are flooded in the spring and dry out by August.	Deciduous or coniferous species may dominate in various mixtures and typically include Eastern White Cedar, White Birch, Yellow Birch, Green Ash, Swamp Maple, Balsam Poplar and White Elm	<p>Breeding Birds: Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Wood Pewee, Great-crested Flycatcher, American Crow, Blue-Jay, Black-capped Chickadee, American Robin, Red-eyed Vireo, Warbling Vireo (if the canopy is semi-open), Northern Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Common Grackle, Baltimore Oriole, Brown-headed Cowbird. Not all of these species will be present if there is less than 3ha to 5ha. Least Flycatcher and Ruby-throated hummingbird may also be found in this habitat.</p> <p>Migrant Birds: Over one year, perhaps 50 or more songbird species assuming about 8ha or more in size.</p> <p>Mammals: Mammals found in treed swamp are similar to those found in Upland Forest and/or thicket vegetation habitat. Cottontail, chipmunk, woodchuck and fox will likely not be present in the thicket swamp.</p>	<p>Breeding Birds: American Redstart, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and some of the breeding bird species found in the Upland Forest and/or thicket habitat will likely be present if there is at least 10ha of habitat; Tree Swallow may be present if there are standing dead trees and open water.</p>

Habitat Type	Description	Flora	Fauna	Size and Other Thresholds
Thicket Swamp	Wetlands that are flooded in the spring and dry out by August but are dominated by shrubby species with tree cover absent or up to 60% closure.	Speckled Alder, Willow, Red-oyster Dogwood, or Nannyberry.	<p>Breeding Birds: Mallard, Willow Flycatcher, Great-crested Flycatcher, House Wren, Gray Catbird, Cedar Waxwing, Yellow Warbler, Song Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, American Goldfinch; Some of the species from the above listed treed swamp (Warbling Vireo, Baltimore Oriole etc) may also be present if some tree canopy</p> <p>Mammals: Virginia Opossum, Striped Skunk, Raccoon;</p>	
Meadow Marsh	A wetland that is seasonally flooded and dominated by grasses and broadleaved flowering plants with less than 25% woody spp.		<p>Breeding Birds: Gadwall and Mallard (if immediately adjacent to water), Willow Flycatcher (and a few other thicket swamp or upland thicket species if some there are shrubs in the area), Song Sparrow, Common Yellowthroat, Red-winged Blackbird, Brown-headed Cowbird, American Goldfinch. American Black Duck and Spotted Sandpiper may also be present if they boarder a large pond or lake.</p> <p>Wintering Birds: May provide habitat for a few wintering raptors.</p> <p>Mammals in dry season: <i>Peromyscus</i> mice, Raccoon, Striped Skunk, Red Fox, Meadow Vole.</p>	<p>Migrant Shorebirds: if mudflats in spring and late summer (or also under Emergent Marsh) could host half a dozen species of migrant shorebirds.</p> <p>Herps: American Toad possible if small pools, would use dry habitats in non-breeding season.</p>
Emergent Marsh	A wetland that is permanently flooded and dominated by grasses and broadleaved flowering plants with less than 25% woody species.		<p>Breeding Birds: Canada Goose, Mallard, Gadwall, Sora, Common Yellowthroat, Swamp Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird (list assumes negligible shrubs as is typical)</p> <p>Migrant Birds: Great Blue Heron, and several waterfowl species (Canada Geese, and 'puddle suck') species feeding on migration and in late summer moult season.</p> <p>Mammals: Muskrat and Raccoon at edges.</p>	<p>Breeding Birds: Species such as American Bittern, Northern Harrier not possible without 50-100 ha or more of marsh.</p> <p>Herps: Green Frog possible (depends on quality of water and minimal fish access) may need to be brought in; M. Painted Turtle perhaps, but vulnerable to vehicular traffic.</p>
Submergent Marsh	A wetland that is permanently flooded and dominated by herbaceous aquatic plants that are rooted or free floating or a combination of the two.		<p>Breeding season birds, feeding only: Canada Goose, Mallard, Gadwall, Belted Kingfisher, Black-crowned Night-Heron, perhaps Common Tern (from Leslie St. spit colony).</p> <p>Migrant Birds: Great Blue Heron, and several waterfowl species (Canada Geese, and "puddle duck") species feeding on migration and in late summer moult season</p> <p>Mammals: Muskrat</p>	<p>Herps: Green Frog possible (depends on the quality of water and minimal fish access); may need to be brought in; possible existence of M. Painted Turtle, but vulnerable to vehicular traffic.</p>